

The
Footlight Club

Two Hundred Sixty-fourth Production

**THE CAINE MUTINY
COURT-MARTIAL**



ELIOT HALL, JAMAICA PLAIN

MARCH
SECOND, THIRD and FOURTH
1961

THE FOOTLIGHT CLUB

Presents

THE CAINE MUTINY COURT-MARTIAL

A Drama in Two Acts

by

HERMAN WOUK

THE CAST

LT. STEPHEN MARYK.....	Thomas D. O'Brian <i>III</i>
LT. BARNEY GREENWALD.....	Salvatore J. Messina
COM. JOHN CHALLEE	Edmund A. Rogers, Jr.
CAPTAIN BLAKELY.....	Edward J. O'Callahan
COM. PHILIP FRANCIS QUEEG	John F. Drum
LT. THOMAS KEEFER	John H. O'Neill, Jr.
SIGNALMAN Third Class JUNIUS URBAN	
	Richard Dennis
LT. (Jr. Grade) WILLIS SEWARD KEITH	
	Edward C. Williams
CAPT. RANDOLPH SOUTHARD.....	George H. Darrell
DR. FORREST LUNDEEN	Donald G. Hailer
DR. BIRD.....	Seth W. Weston
STENOGRAPHER	Daniel Cronin
ORDERLY.....	John P. Gately, Jr.
MEMBERS OF THE COURT.....	Francis J. Campbell
	Edward A. Counihan, 3rd , John P. Gately,
	J. Edward Keefe, Jr., Richard L. Hanford ,
	John T. Madell, K. Wallace Maran

NOTE

(To be inserted in all programs.)

The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial is purely imaginary. No ship named U.S.S. *Caine* ever existed. The records show no instance of a U.S. Navy captain relieved at sea under Articles 184-186. The fictitious figure of the deposed captain was derived from a study of psycho-neurotic case histories, and is not a portrait of a real military person or a type; this statement is made because of the existing tendency to seek lampoons of living people in imaginary stories. The author served under two captains of the regular Navy aboard destroyer-minesweepers, both of whom were decorated for valor. One technical note: court-martial regulations have been extensively revised since the Second World War. This trial takes place according to instructions then in force. Certain minor omissions have been made for purposes of brevity; otherwise the play strictly follows procedures stipulated in *Naval Courts and Boards*.

(To be inserted in all programs.)

From the *Navy Regulations*:

Article 184. Unusual circumstances.

It is conceivable that most unusual and extraordinary circumstances may arise in which the relief from duty of a commanding officer by a subordinate becomes necessary, either by placing him under arrest or on the sick list; but such action shall never be taken without the approval of the Navy Department or other appropriate higher authority, except when reference to such higher authority is undoubtedly impracticable because of the delay involved or for other clearly obvious

reason. Such reference must set forth all facts in the case, and the reasons for the recommendation, with particular regard to the degree of urgency involved.

Article 185. Conditions to fulfill.

In order that a subordinate officer, acting upon his own initiative, may be vindicated for relieving a commanding officer from duty, the situation must be obvious and clear, and must admit of the single conclusion that the retention of command by such commanding officer will seriously and irretrievably prejudice the public interests. The subordinate officer so acting must be next in lawful succession to command; must be unable to refer the matter to a common superior for one of the reasons set down in Article 184; must be certain that the prejudicial actions of his commanding officer are not caused by secret instructions unknown to the subordinate; must have given the matter such careful consideration, and must have made such exhaustive investigation of all the circumstances, as may be practicable; and finally must be thoroughly convinced that the conclusion to relieve his commanding officer is one which a reasonable, prudent, and experienced officer would regard as a necessary consequence from the facts thus determined to exist.

Article 186. Responsibility.

Intelligently fearless initiative is an important trait of military character, and it is not the purpose to discourage its employment in cases of this nature. However, as the action of relieving a superior from command involves most serious possibilities, a decision so to do or so to recommend should be based upon facts established by substantial evidence, and upon the official views of others in a position to form valuable opinions, particularly of a technical character. An officer relieving his commanding officer or recommending such action together with all others who so counsel, must bear the legitimate responsibility for, and must be prepared to justify, such action.

ACT ONE: The Prosecution

ACT TWO: The Defence

The time of the play is February 1945. The scene is the General Court-Martial Room of the Twelfth Naval District, San Francisco. At the end of Act Two the scene shifts to banquet room in the Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco.

Management of the play

Director: Mrs. Erik A. Johnson
Stage Manager: John J. McNiff
Lights: Mrs. Helen K. Williams, Richard L. Hanford
Properties: Mrs. Edmund A. Rogers, Jr.
Stage Crew: Francis J. Campbell, George C. G. Bloomberg,
James J. Casey, Jr., James F. Vaughn, Jr.,
Edward P. Winchester

Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French, Inc.

The Club invites you to have refreshments in the Lower Hall following Act One. A bell will ring in the Lower Hall shortly before the end of the intermission.

Thursday:

Hostesses

Miss Marion Conant, Mrs. Harriet Hill Cross,
Mrs. Heman Howard, Miss Elizabeth McGinnis

Friday:

Mrs. Stanley G. Bayer, Mrs. John V. Bonner,
Mrs. J. Edward Keefe, Jr., Mrs. Lauris P. Richards

Saturday:

Mrs. John P. Gately, Mrs. Thomas W. Hoag,
Mrs. Salvatore J. Massina, Mrs. M. Durfee Mosher

Thursday:

Ushers

Miss Mary Elizabeth Campbell, Miss Alice Frances Stowe

Friday:

Miss Judith M. McNiff, Miss Helen O'Callahan

Saturday:

Miss Mary F. Keefe, Miss Celia Mosher

At the Door

Thursday: Malcolm C. Rees

Friday: Cyril J. Johns

Saturday: Parkman D. Harding
